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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/964,392	09/28/2001	Larry D. Woodring	BS01-124	2345
28970	7590	12/15/2003	EXAMINER	
SHAW PITTMAN IP GROUP 1650 TYSONS BOULEVARD SUITE 1300 MCLEAN, VA 22102			AL AUBAIDI, RASHA S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2642	10
DATE MAILED: 12/15/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/964,392

Applicant(s)

WOODRING, LARRY D.

Examiner

Rasha S AL-Aubaidi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,6-11,15,16,30,35-40,43-45,49-54 and 57-83 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,6-11,15,16,30,35-40,43-45,49-54 and 57-83 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 September 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. Claims 1, 6-11, 15-16, 30, 35, 40, 43-45, 49, 54, 57-71, 73-74, and 77-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani et al (US PAT # 6,282,275).

Regarding claim 1, Gurbani teaches a method for recording and providing enhanced caller information using an advanced intelligent network (see col.2, lines 48-53), said method comprising: provisioning a trigger (see col.2, lines 45-50) on a subscriber's telephone line (this reads on telephone station 104, see Fig.1 and col.2, lines 33-38) at a service switching point (the use of SSP is inherent); receiving a call from a caller to the subscriber (this reads on caller at telephone station 102 placing a call to a telephone station 104, see Fig.1) at the service switching point (this is inherent in the AIN environment), wherein said call encounters the trigger (inherent in AIN) ; sending a query (the query is inherent as well) to a service control point in response to the trigger (this reads on forwarding the information of the call signaling to STP 114 and then to SCP 122, see col.2, lines 45-57); sending a message from the service control point (SCP 122) to a server (this reads on server 124, see col.2, lines 57-58) in response to the query; and providing the message to the subscriber from the server (see col.2, lines 59-67 through col.3, lines 1-23), wherein the server is in communication

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with a database and the message is stored in the database, and wherein the message includes at least a calling number, a called number (this reads on the call number and related data for both the caller at station 102 and the subscriber at station 104, see col.4, lines 21-28).

Gurbani does not specifically teach providing the length of the call.

However, Gurbani teaches the use of call time stamps (see col.2, 65-67, col.3, lines 45-67 and col.4, lines 39-42), which means keeping track of the record for the <sup>such</sup> calls, for example, the call time, and the call length.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the call log, or call detailed record (CDR), which already exists in Gurbani, to the called subscriber. Providing additional information to the called subscriber is beneficial. Subscriber may use a complete call record (number, time, length) for different purposes such as verification of their phone bill.

Claims 30, 45 and 73 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Regarding claims 6, 35, 49 and 74, which recite that the message further comprises at least one of a calling name, a calling date, a calling time, and a call stop time (this reads on information that sent from the SCP 122 to the server 124, see col.2, lines 57-67 through col.3, lines 1-2, and col.4, lines 37-42).

Regarding claims 11, 40, 54 and 77, Gurbani teaches the server is one of a web-server Internet (this basically reads on the information retrieved from the server 124 though the internet 126, see FIG.1, col.3, lines 12-15), a file transfer protocol-server (see col.3, lines 16-20), and an email-server (see col.5, lines 21-40) accessible via the Internet.

Regarding claims 15, 43, 66, 83 and 71, Gurbani teaches the step of prompting the subscriber by the server to provide a username and a password before providing the message to the subscriber (this basically reads on the user logging on the Internet, see col.4, lines 58-67 through col.5, lines 1-19).

Regarding claims 16, 44, 57 and 78, Gurbani does not specifically teach the server is accessible by a wireless device. However, Gurbani teaches for example, the telephone station such as station 102 might be connected to a wireless service or even a telephone over the internet, see col. 2, lines 33-41). Therefore, the subscriber at telephone station 104 can access information from the server 124 using a wireless device. The motivation for such a use is obvious especially when it provides the subscriber versatility and convenience.

Regarding Claims 58 and 67, which recite that the server includes text-to-speech functionality allowing the subscriber to access the server via a telephone device, the use of text-to-speech technology is well known and the advantages of text-to-speech are also well known.

Regarding claims 59, 63, 68, and 80, Gurbani does not specifically teach the server is an interactive voice response server providing a menu options to the subscriber. However, the use of an IVR would have been obvious since Gurbani teaches the retrieval of the caller ID information is done in different forms and embodiments, such as email, or on telephone display. Obviously, the use of IVR will be another method of communication (between the server and the subscriber) in addition to email and/or telephone display.

Regarding claims 60, 64, 69, and 81 which recite that the server provides a report including a summary of the messages stored in the database and present information to the subscriber (see col.3, lines 45-55).

Regarding claims 61, 65, 70, and 82, the message includes a circuit and trunk ID for the call. Since the message from the server to the subscriber identifies the calling party telephone number, obviously, it should include a circuit and trunk ID of the caller.

For claims 62 and 79, and especially regarding the message in the database being accessible via a telephone line, Gurbani teaches, for example, the telephone station such as station 102 being connected to a PSTN 110, see col. 2, lines 33-38, and also see Fig. 1).

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3. Claims 7-10, 36-39, 50-53, 72 and 75-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani in view of Robbins (US PAT # 6,104,784).

Regarding claims 7-10, Gurbani does not specifically teach providing the caller address and location on a map to the user/subscriber.

However, Robbins teaches the use of (ALI) automatic location identifier, which displays the location information of the caller to the (PSAP) Public Safety Answering Point (PC) to provide the necessary help in case of an emergency calls such as 911 calls, (see col.1, lines 24-43, col.2, lines 53-61 and col.4, lines 3-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the feature of accessing the caller location and address as taught by Robbins into the Gurbani system in order to provide the subscriber with more information and enhance the efficiency of the caller ID information transmitted to him/her.

The use of map would have been obvious, since Robbins teaches that the ALI information will be displayed on the PSAP (PC), (see col. 4, lines 4-10).

Claims 36-39, 50-53, 72 and 75-76 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 7-10.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 9/15/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Gurbani provides "conventional caller-ID information" while the claimed invention provides "enhanced caller-ID information" such as length of the call and call ending time. Both Gurbani and the claimed invention provide caller-ID information as a service to the called subscriber. Obviously, one of ordinary skill in the art may include additional details about the call in the caller-ID information without departing from the teachings of Gurbani, especially when the added details such as the length of the call are already available in Gurbani.

Providing more details to the called subscriber about a call is beneficial because, for example, the detailed information may help the subscriber keep track of call details such as the length of the call and call ending time. This may, for example, assists an attorney in billing a client for a consultation phone call or may assist a subscriber in verifying the use of air time on his/her cell phone.

### ***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the



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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasha S AL-Aubaidi whose telephone number is (703) 605-5145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F Matar, can be reached on (703) 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Examiner

Rasha Al-Aubaidi

12/06/2003



**AHMAD MATAR**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**